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JC901 U.S. PTO

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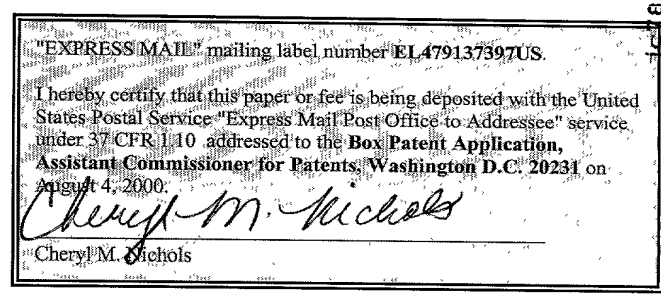
Practitioner's Docket No. 870_008

PATENT

NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

09/633003
08/04/00
JC901 U.S. PTO

Box Patent Application
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington D.C. 20231



Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of:

Inventors: Steven P. Hilsdorf

For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TWO-COLOR THERMAL POINT
OF SALE (POS) PRINTING

Enclosed are:

1. Papers enclosed that are required for filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b) (Regular) are:
 - 6 Page(s) of Specification
 - 2 Page(s) of Claims
 - 1 Page(s) of Abstract
 - 1 Sheets of Drawings (Figs. 1 and 2)
2. ☐ A Preliminary Amendment
3. ☒ A combined Declaration and Power of Attorney
4. ☒ A Small Entity Statement
5. ☐ A certified copy of
6. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement
7. ☐ PTO Form-1449
8. ☒ An Assignment Transmittal and Assignment of the invention to Transact Technologies, Inc.

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9. ☒ The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

For	No. Filed	No. Extra	Rate	Fee
Basic Fee				\$345.00
Total Claims	6	0	x \$ 9.00	
Indep Claims	2	0	x \$39.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Dependent Claims Presented			x \$130.00	
If the difference in Col. 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in Col. 2			Total	\$345.00

- ☐ Please Charge my Deposit Account No. 50-0289 the amount of \$ _____. A duplicate copy of this sheet is attached.
- ☒ A check in the amount of \$385.00 is enclosed (includes Assignment fee).
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of the following fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0289. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☒ Any additional filing fees required under 37 CFR 1.16.
- ☐ Any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

WALL MARJAMA & BILINSKI

By: 
 Christopher R. Pastel
 Reg. No. 37,694

Date: August 4, 2000

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Steven P. Hilsdorf
Invention: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TWO-COLOR THERMAL POINT
OF SALE (POS) PRINTING
Docket No.: 870_008

**DECLARATION CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS UNDER
37 CFR 1.9 (f) and 1.27 (c) - SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

I hereby declare that I am an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

Transact Technologies, Inc.
7 Laser Lane, Wallingford, CT 06492

I hereby declare that such concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR 121.3-18, and reproduced in 37 CFR 1.9 (d), for purposes of paying reduced fees under section 41 (a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this declaration, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average, over the previous fiscal year of the concern, of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time, or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention described and claimed in the captioned application.

I acknowledge the duty to file in this application, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28 (b)).

I declare further that all statements made in this declaration of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon or any patent to which this declaration is directed.

Dated:

8/1/00

MIKE KUMPF

Senior Vice President, Engineering

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TWO-COLOR THERMAL POINT OF SALE (POS) PRINTING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention pertains to the field of thermal printers, and in particular, to a point-of-sale (POS) printer that prints two colors.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There are two ways to define colors, CMY and RGB. CMY stands for Cyan, Magenta, and Yellow. Mixing cyan, magenta, and yellow can be compared to blending paint. When cyan, magenta, and yellow are amalgamated together, the result is black. CMY is sometimes known as CMYK, which stands for Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black (so as not to be confused with Blue). These colors are sometimes called process colors, because you use them in four-color printing. In a typical full color printer, the inks used consist of these primary colors. The term "primary colors" mean that mixing these colors together can create all colors. Cyan, magenta and yellow are theoretically all one needs, but to save costly color inks many printers also have a black cartridge. The CMY color model is called a subtractive color model, because the process ink pigments "subtracts" or absorbs certain colors and reflects others.

RGB stands for red, green, and blue. Mixing red, green, and blue together can be compared to blending light beams. When the lights off, everything looks black. If all the lights are on, the result is white. The RGB model is used in a television or computer monitor. The colored spots of a TV screen emit three colors, and the sum of these colors determines the color you see. This is called an additive color model. Each color in the RGB system has a value for the amount of Red, Green and Blue in each picture element (pixel). In the internal Microsoft® Windows® image descriptions, this value goes from 0 to 255, where 0 for all three colors equals black, and 255 for all three colors equals white. This means that one can get more than 16 million different colors (TrueColor) because $256 \times 256 \times 256 = 16,777,216$, but one can only get 256 shades of gray.

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A full color printer forms the various colors of an image by mixing inks of different colors on the paper. That is, a full color printer uses the CMY or CMYK color system. The amount of each color determines the hue. Typically the paper is white and no ink produces a white dot. Mixing yellow and cyan produces a red dot and mixing cyan, magenta, and yellow in equal amounts produces a black or gray dot.

Hue describes what shade of color a particular color is, such as red, orange, indigo, or green. As in the rainbow, the starting and ending color is red. Hue can be described as a color circle with red at 0 degrees, yellow at 60 degrees clockwise, continuing with green, cyan, blue, magenta, and red again at 360 degrees. Saturation is a term used with how bright the color is.

There are a number of different types of printers commercially available, but not all types are suited to be POS printers. POS printers are used to print cash register receipts or credit card charge statements. Full color printing is not required, nor is the ability to print on different types of paper. POS printers tend to be compact so as not to clutter up a cashier's work area.

Many types of POS single color printers are commercially available. Dot matrix printers, thermal printers, and ink jet printers are all used because of their speed and reliability. POS color printers are rare in the marketplace. POS dot matrix color printers require a multi-colored ribbon, which adds to the complexity and size of the printer. Color ink jet printers are unsuitable for POS printers because adding three additional ink jet cartridges for full color (also known as 4-color, i.e., three colors plus black) would add width and complexity to the printer. Color thermal printers are under development, but it is hard to do color graphics on a thermal printer. In addition, special paper is required.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, a 2-color thermal point of sale (POS) printer includes a converter for converting full color printing commands into a commands for printing in two colors, a primary color and an alternate color. A three color image is possible when using the background color of the paper as a color.

According to an embodiment of the invention, a method of converting a full

secondary value is OFF and printing the secondary color if the secondary value is ON; means for loading the primary color value into a primary print buffer; and means for printing the primary color if the primary color value is ON.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Fig. 1 shows a system according to an embodiment of the invention.

 Fig. 2 shows a method for converting a full color image to a two color image according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

 Referring to Fig. 1, a host system 10 contains a color image to be printed.
10 Host system 10 is typically some type of computing device, preferably a PC or equivalent. The image is contained in the memory of host system 10, including color information for the image. "Color information" as used in this application means a color as that term is generally known, such as green, red, blue, yellow, orange, etc., but excluding black and white. The term "color" by itself includes black and white.

15 A driver 20 converts the image from host system 10 into commands that a printer 30 can understand. Various printer command protocols are known to those in the art. Driver 20 can be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software, and can be a separate device or contained in either host system 10 or printer 30.

20 Printer 30 converts the color information received from driver 20 into a printed image that contains a primary color, a secondary color, and a background color. The primary color and secondary color are provided by thermal paper that has two colors encapsulated in the paper. As the paper is heated, the ink is released into the paper. If the paper is heated only for a short period of time, the secondary color is released. If
25 the paper is heated for a longer period of time, the primary color is also released. The primary color overpowers, or in some cases, mixes with, the secondary color. Thus, with a primary color of black and a secondary color of red, the black overpowers the red and the print dot appears black. The background color (base color) is provided by the paper stock the image is printed on. The background color (base color) is usually

white since most paper, including that typically used for receipts, is white. The primary color is usually black and the secondary color is usually red, but any colors can be used as long as they are available on thermal paper.

A "color value" is defined as any combination of data that defines the intensity of a color for a dot/pixel. In the plural, "color values" means a combination of one or more color values that makes up all the color intensity information for a dot/pixel, since display pixels can include varying amounts of red, green, and blue (RGB) or cyan, magenta, and yellow (CMY). If a color value for a particular color exceeds a given threshold, that color value is ON. If a color value for a particular color is below a given threshold, that color value is OFF.

The preferred coding for converting a full color image to a thermal 2-color image is as follows. Two print buffers are required: a secondary color print buffer and a primary color print buffer. Because the primary color can never be printed without the secondary color also being printed, a conversion is required between the color values and the print buffers. The secondary print buffer is loaded first with the results of a logical OR operation between the primary color value and the secondary color value. In other words, if either the secondary color value or the primary color value are ON, the secondary print buffer is ON. If neither the secondary color value or the primary color value are ON, the secondary print buffer is OFF. The secondary print buffer is then sent to the print head.

Once the secondary print buffer is sent to the print head, the primary print buffer is loaded. The primary print buffer is directly loaded with the primary color value, i.e., if the primary color value is ON, the primary print buffer is ON, while if the primary color value is OFF, the primary print buffer is OFF. The primary print buffer is then sent to the print head.

If the secondary print buffer and the primary print buffer are both OFF, no color is printed and the base color is present. If only the secondary print buffer is ON, the secondary color is present. If both the primary and secondary print buffers are ON, the primary color is present. The primary print buffer can never be ON without the secondary print buffer also being ON. Color values communicated to printer for a particular dot/pixel that do not fit the aforementioned cases are ignored, i.e., no

color is printed resulting in a dot of the background color.

There are some special considerations printing images on a 2- color thermal printer. The driver in printer 30 converts colors that the printer cannot print into an image as best it can. Color in the image that the printer does not have will not be printed. An example of this is an image that has green in it being printed when the thermal paper only has black and red inks in it. The green content in the image is not printed. Conversely, if an image has orange content, then it is printed as red on the printer. This red print would result because orange has a red component to it.

Color intensity also has an impact on how graphic images print on the printer. If a color's intensity is too low, then it is not printed. If a color's intensity is very high, i.e., dark, it may get printed in black.

Referring to Fig. 2, the method of the invention is shown in abbreviated form. The color image is provided on the host in step 50. The pixels of the image are converted in step 60 to printer commands. The color values for each pixel are determined in step 70. Then in step 80, the color values are compared to a specified threshold and designated as either ON or OFF. In step 90, the logical OR operation is performed on the primary and secondary color values. The secondary print buffer is loaded in step 91 with the results of the logical OR operation, and the contents of the secondary print buffer are sent to the print head in step 92. In step 93, nothing is printed if the secondary value is OFF, but the secondary color is printed if the secondary value from the logical OR operation is ON. This ensures that even if the original secondary color value is OFF but the primary color value is ON, the thermal paper is heated as required to print the primary color. The primary print buffer is then loaded in step 94, after which the contents of the primary print buffer are sent to the print head in step 95. If the primary color value is ON, the primary color is printed.

While the present invention has been described with reference to a particular preferred embodiment and the accompanying drawings, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited to the preferred embodiment and that various modifications and the like could be made thereto without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A method of converting a full color image to a two color image for a thermal
2 printer, wherein said two colors are a primary color and a secondary color,
3 comprising:
4 providing a color image on a host computer as display pixels, wherein said
5 color image includes a combination of none, one, two, or all three of a first color, a
6 second color, and a third color;
7 converting each pixel to a corresponding printer command;
8 determining a primary color value and a secondary color value for each of said
9 printer commands based on an intensity of said first color, said second color, and said
10 third color present in said pixel;
11 comparing each of said primary and secondary color values for each printer
12 command to a given threshold and designating a color value as ON if it exceeds a
13 given threshold, and designating a color value as OFF if it is below or equal to said
14 given threshold;
15 performing a logical OR operation on said primary and secondary color values
16 to produce a secondary value;
17 loading said secondary value into a secondary print buffer;
18 printing nothing if said secondary value is OFF and printing said secondary
19 color if said secondary value is ON;
20 loading said primary color value into a primary print buffer; and
21 printing said primary color if said primary color value is ON.
- 1 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said first, second, and third colors are red,
2 green, and blue, in any order.
- 1 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said first, second, and third colors are
2 cyan, magenta, and yellow, in any order.

1 4. An apparatus for converting a full color image to a two color image for a thermal
2 printer, wherein said two colors are a primary color and a secondary color,
3 comprising:

4 means for providing a color image on a host computer as display pixels,
5 wherein said color image includes a combination of none, one, two, or all three of a
6 first color, a second color, and a third color;

7 means for converting each pixel to a corresponding printer command;

8 means for determining a first color value, a second color value, and a third
9 color value for each of said printer commands based on an intensity of said first color,
10 said second color, and said third color present in said pixel;

11 means for comparing each of first, second, and third color values for each
12 printer command to a given threshold and designating a color value as ON if it
13 exceeds a given threshold, and designating a color value as OFF if it is below or equal
14 to said given threshold;

15 means for performing a logical OR operation on said primary and secondary
16 color values to produce a secondary value;

17 means for loading said secondary value into a secondary print buffer;

18 means for printing nothing if said secondary value is OFF and printing said
19 secondary color if said secondary value is ON;

20 means for loading said primary color value into a primary print buffer; and

21 means for printing said primary color if said primary color value is ON.

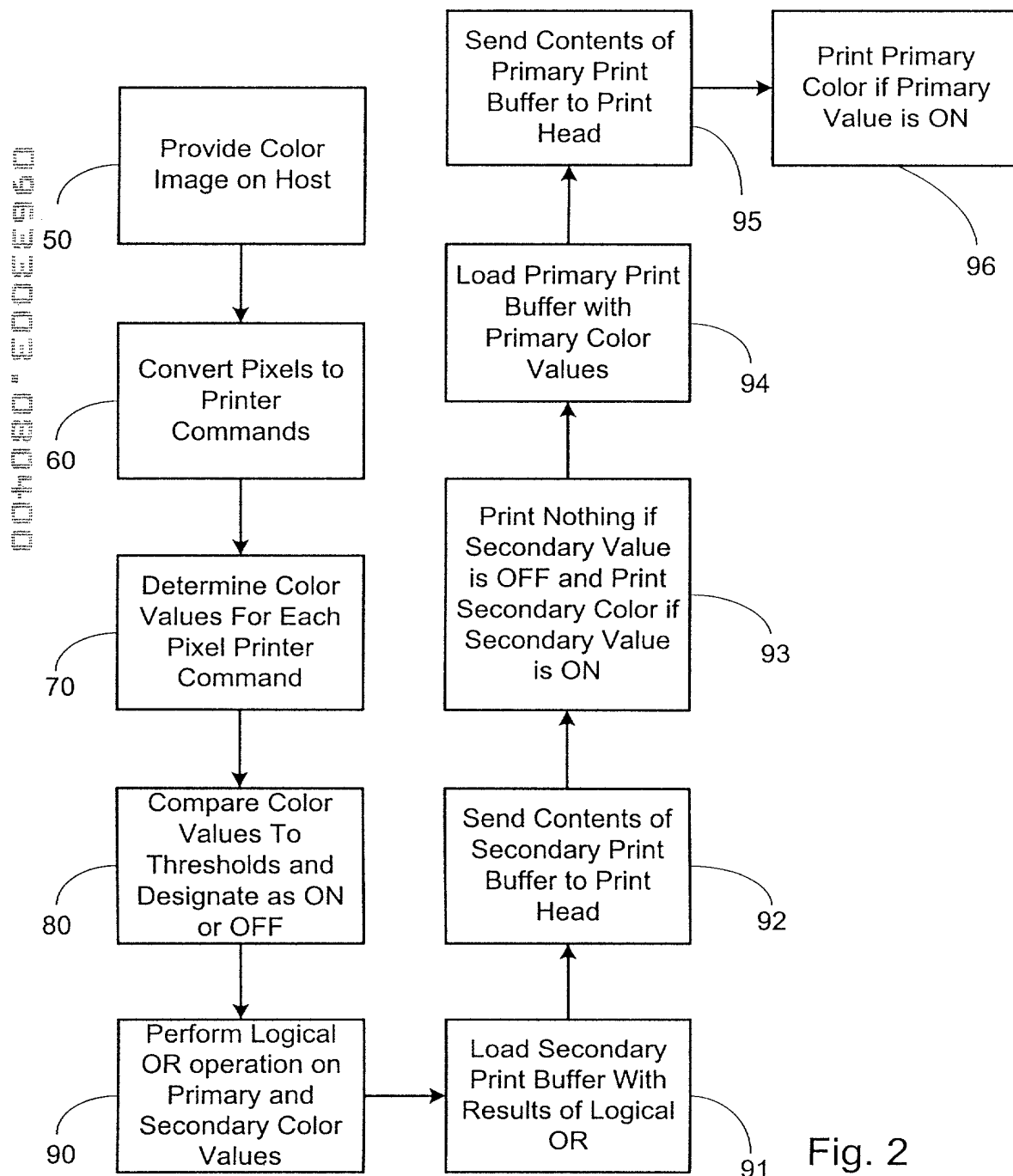
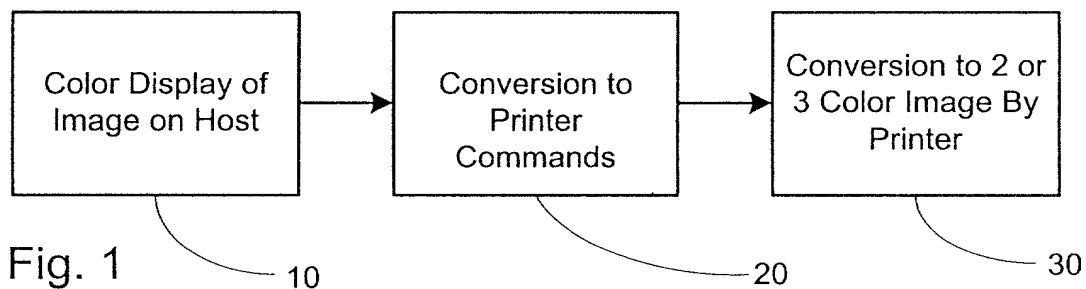
1 5. An apparatus according to claim 4, wherein said first, second, and third colors are
2 red, green, and blue, in any order.

1 6. An apparatus according to claim 4, wherein said first, second, and third colors are
2 cyan, magenta, and yellow, in any order.

ABSTRACT

A 2-color thermal point of sale (POS) printer includes a converter for converting full color printing commands into a commands for printing in two colors, a primary color and an alternate color. A three color image is possible when using the background color of the paper as a color.

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Declaration and Power of Attorney for Patent Application English Language Declaration	Attorney Docket No.	870_008
	First Named Inventor	Steven P. Hilsdorf
	<i>COMPLETE IF KNOWN</i>	
	Application Number	Not Assigned
	Filing Date	Concurrently Herewith
	Group Art Unit	Not Assigned

☒ Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing
☐ Declaration Submitted After Initial Filing
 (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16(e) required)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TWO-COLOR THERMAL POINT OF SALE (POS) PRINTING

the specification of which (check one)

- ☒ is attached hereto.
☐ was filed on Concurrently Herewith as United States Application No. Not Assigned.
☐ was described and claimed in PCT International Application Number _____ filed on _____ and as amended under PCT Article 19 on _____ (if any).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International Application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT International Application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) of any United States Provisional Application(s) listed below:

_____ (Application Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)
_____ (Application Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)
_____ (Application Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 120 of any United States Application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International Application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International Application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, C.F.R. Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application:

_____ (Application Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
_____ (Application Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
_____ (Application Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Date _____

8/1/00

Date _____

Citizenship